

**THE DAILY JOURNAL**  
FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1894.  
WASHINGTON OFFICE—515 Fourteenth St.  
Telephone Calls.  
Business Office, 228; Editorial Office, 242.  
**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
DAILY BY MAIL.  
Daily only, one month, \$1.00.  
Daily only, three months, \$2.50.  
Daily only, six months, \$4.50.  
Daily only, one year, \$8.00.  
Daily only, including Sunday, one year, \$10.00.  
Sunday only, one year, \$2.00.  
When furnished by agents.  
Daily, per week, by carrier, 15 cts.  
Daily, per week, by mail, 25 cts.  
Daily and Sunday, per week, by mail, 35 cts.  
Per Year, \$1.00.  
Residence Rates to Clubs.  
Subscriber with any of our numerous agents or send subscription to the  
**JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,**  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

**THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL**  
Can be found at the following places:  
FARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard des Capucines.  
NEW YORK—Gibson House and Windsor Hotel.  
PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster Avenue.  
CHICAGO—Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel.  
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.  
LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets.  
ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tiggs House and Ebbitt House.  
The statesmanship of Voorhees is noise and nothing else.

A good many members of the United States Senate take sugar in their hands. When Mr. Wilson returns from Mexico he will need an introduction to his bill. When the next dictionary is made the synonym for tariff reform will be stock holding. Senator Vest is too vehement in his denial of dabbling in Sugar Trust stock. "He doth protest too much."

A Republican county ticket composed of men in whose business or official records there are no spots will be worth a thousand votes in Marion county.

How ridiculous all the virtuous and indignant threats of Senator Voorhees regarding the Sugar Trust appear now that his bill has been reported.

If the Voorhees bill shall become a law every reader of the Journal will be compelled to pay a cent a pound more for sugar than if the McKinley law stands.

All the importers will have to do to cut down the additional 10 per cent. which the Voorhees bill puts upon glass in some forms is to make their valuation a little lower.

The giving out of the secrets of the Voorhees subcommittee, regarding sugar duties, by Democratic Senators, is a practical illustration of a tariff for revenue only, particularly for Senators who made \$38,000 out of it.

The Irish in New York are not fully converted to the doctrine of home rule as long as they annually ask that the Irish flag float over the City Hall in New York on St. Patrick's day. Home rule is represented by the American flag.

Now that Associate Justice White has got a tax of 1 cent a pound for all the sugar the people consume into the Voorhees bill, which covers the industry of his State, he can put on his silk gown and sit on the Supreme Bench. Great is Clevelandism!

When statesman Voorhees comes upon the stump in Indiana next October and begins to metaphorically take the life of the trusts the irreverent will rise up and ask: "How about the Whisky Trust? What did the Sugar Trust promise the Voorhees committee?"

"If you want to hear all that can be said derogatory of Governor Matthews," said a citizen who frequently visits the Statehouse, "go to the office of the Attorney-general." It is very much to the credit of Governor Matthews that Greene Smith's crowd abuses him.

It seems strange to see Mr. Cleveland's annotated organ in New York city proclaiming the election of a Republican supervisor as a victory for reform, but, there being no Cleveland party in New York State, the Times is compelled to applaud its discarded love, the Republican party.

That statesman who is familiarly known as "Cal Driece" did not get up to explain about dealing in Sugar stocks. He neither confirms nor denies, on the one hand, that he lost "three fortunes," or, on the other, that he made \$750,000 for the Voorhees committee's stock jobbing report.

Another effort to have the bungling fee and salary law of the Democratic Legislature of 1891 set aside has been begun in Lake Circuit Court. The decision of Judge Gillet is given in full in this issue. The question will not be settled until the people elect a Legislature composed of men of fair intelligence and common honesty, which cannot be said of the controlling element in the last three bodies. It is not a difficult task to make a bill which would afford county officers a fair compensation. The old fee system has been a source of demoralization and corruption, while the present law is a shameful piece of crudity, inequality and demagoguery.

Ex-President Harrison's first lecture before the students of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, a report of which is printed in this issue of the Journal, fully justifies the expectations of those who have felt confident that the lectures would be out of the ordinary. General Harrison is known to the country chiefly as a political speaker and the author of state papers dealing with routine affairs. He is, indeed, noted as a clear thinker, an eloquent orator and a master of style, but the conditions under which he has hitherto appeared before the public have not afforded the largest scope for his powers as an original, philosophic thinker. There is reason to believe that the course of lectures he has just entered upon will reveal him in a new light and one in which he will appear to great advantage. In this lecture General Harrison treats of the moral forces which constituted the

spring of American liberty and which generated ideas that finally found their first formal expression in the Constitution of the United States. Before treating of the Constitution itself it was proper that he should describe the soil out of which it sprang and the antecedent conditions that made it possible. This he does in a masterly manner. The theme is not a new one, but rarely, if ever, has it been more ably handled or more forcibly presented than it is by General Harrison. Certainly the subject has never been as comprehensively treated in as limited space. No condensation of the lecture can be made, for the lecturer himself has made that impossible, and its best points could not be enumerated without reprinting it in full. It is all that a lecture on such a subject and from such a source should be, and it cannot fail to give all who read it a still higher opinion of the ability, the patriotism and the eloquence of its distinguished author.

**NO BETTER THAN THE WILSON BILL.**  
The Voorhees committee has finally plucked up courage to give the amended Wilson bill to the public. As might be expected, the Voorhees bill is more objectionable than the Wilson bill, because it has been made a more sectional and personal measure. To obtain the support of two Louisiana Senators, a cent a pound duty has been placed upon raw sugars, now free—a specific duty, because that interest would not accept an ad valorem duty. To retain the favors of the head of the Sugar Trust, the worst of American trusts, the duty of the McKinley law on refined sugar is continued; to get the votes of the Senators from Virginia, West Virginia and Alabama, duties have been imposed upon coal and iron ore. The duties on some grades of iron, on pottery and glass have been advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. The duty on collars and cuffs has been advanced 10 per cent. to get the vote of Murphy, of New York. The vicious ad valorem system is retained as in the Wilson bill. On the whole, it is rather more a bill for revenue, but still more a bill of favoritism than the Wilson bill—favors being most generally for the South and the Democratic trusts. The agricultural interests of the Northwest, the great wool-growing industry, had no Democratic Senator to stand for them. Vins and Mitchell, of Wisconsin, being free-traders, or at least cuckoos.

Again, Mr. Voorhees has won for himself the title of champion of the Whisky Trust. The tax is increased a little, but the consumer will pay it. The bonded period is extended to eight years, and in the bill there is a provision which reduces the number of gallons in casks as months and years pass, so that a tax of \$1.10 a gallon, when put in bond, will be reduced to about 80 cents in five or six years. Mr. Voorhees's bill pays the Whisky Trust a premium to delay the payment of tax on spirits. And this is the debt work of the statesman whom the local eviling free-trade organ portrayed as "righteously indignant" over the efforts of the Democratic head of the Sugar Trust to manipulate his committee, which is now evident he has done.

If the Wilson bill is a malignant stupidity, the Voorhees bill adds to that defect corrupt bargain and sale, and a disgraceful scandal.

**A NORTHERN FARMER IN THE SOUTH.**  
An Ohio man who spent thirty years in farming in that State and in Iowa, and who has been farming three years in Northern Alabama, writes:

"The farmers here seem to have but little knowledge of diversified farming, and less of husbandry. I have never been able to find one grained or bush fruit tree. There are fifty years behind Ohio in agriculture, schools and agricultural implements. I notice vast tracts of improved lands lying idle, simply because it doesn't pay to raise cotton, as they say. As nearly as I can guess two-thirds of the old plantations are turned out to grow up to grass and weeds. Ever since the close of the war these lands have lain idle so long that they have become as productive as when new. I also notice that where Northern farmers have settled on these lands they are producing sixty bushels of corn to the acre or thirty bushels of wheat. All this waste of land for sale from three to ten dollars per acre. Our short, mild winters require but little feed, a great deal of stock raising. Our summers are long, enabling the farmer to produce two crops in one season on the same land. I have seen a crop of potatoes and afterward a crop of corn."

This intelligent Northern farmer, going to Alabama, discovers almost at a glance points of superiority in the climate and defects in the methods of farming to which the natives there are blind. Nature has been very lavish in her gifts to the South, but they have been little appreciated. There is a great and inviting field there for Northern immigration, and when once it becomes fixed in that direction the South will enter on a new era of development in agriculture, as it has already in manufacturing. The writer above quoted says, further:

"As for the negro, he is industrious, gentle and cheerful, and a bonanza to the farmer who will be honest with him. He will work for very small wages, and the farmer who knows how to manage him is a source of profit. He does not ask for social equality, and would not think much of one who offered it."

Southern people have always claimed that they understood the negroes better than anybody else, and that they alone knew how to manage them. This claim does not seem to be borne out by facts. Southern whites pronounce the emancipated negroes lazy, shiftless, dishonest and more anxious for social equality than for anything else. The continual preaching of this doctrine and the alleged danger of "negro supremacy" accounts in a large degree for the solid South. But here comes a Northern farmer who bears different testimony. He was not born and brought up among negroes, nor nursed by an "old colored mammy," consequently, he cannot claim to understand the negro character thoroughly, or to know how to manage them better than anybody else. He is simply a plain, honest Northern farmer, who believes in treating everybody right and in dealing fairly and honestly with his hired hands. He finds the negro industrious, gentle and cheerful, and a bonanza to the farmer who will be honest with him. He will work for small wages, and when well treated is a good worker. As to social equality, "he would not ask for it," says the Northern farmer, "and would not think much of one who offered it." In view of these statements, it might be well for Southern planters to ask themselves if they really know how to manage the negroes better than other people do. Perhaps, instead of treat-

ing the negro as a brute, and thus helping to make him one, it would be wise to substitute kindness for brutality and fair treatment for injustice. They can learn a lesson from the Northern farmer in the South in the treatment of negroes, as well as in the methods of farming.

**Red Neckties at Funerals.**  
A question of etiquette was raised at a Louisville funeral of Wednesday whose settlement might be of interest to gentlemen who attend such sad ceremonies, as all gentlemen are likely to do sooner or later. Mr. Collins, of Louisville, was bidden to the funeral of Miss Green, of the same city, and was further distinguished by the request from the family of the deceased that he would serve as pallbearer. Mr. Collins appeared in due season and was about to take his place in a seat of honor near the casket containing the lamented remains when it was observed by a brother of the departed that he, Mr. Collins, wore a red necktie. The brother regarded this as a mark of disrespect to his sister, and his wrath so flared up that he then and there led Collins to the door and ordered him out, expelling his departure by threatening to whip him and then by chasing him down the street. Collins presently recovered his Kentucky presence of mind and drew his pistol; the pursuing Green drew his, and there was an exchange of shots which drew no blood, but did draw a crowd, and, eventually, a policeman, who says as soon as he can get around to it he is going to arrest both men.

The leaves matters in a very unsatisfactory state, with the great point in controversy still unsettled. The public which goes to funerals would like to be definitely informed if it is ever permissible for a man to wear a red necktie to those functions, and if his doing so is to be invariably construed as an insult to the corpse. In Syria sky blue apparel is worn by mourners who wish to express the assured hope that the red and white of the departed will be worn in China by those who grieve, and yellow in Spain. It might have been that Mr. Collins felt particularly melancholy in red, and therefore wore his most ebullient attire in testimony of his sentiments. Or it might have been that the depth of his grief led him to forget the observances customary to such occasions, and this is the more probable from the fact that the late Miss Green had been a very popular person. It is unfortunate that for the benefit of all who may be in a similar predicament, the important question was not turned over to referees, or to a social umpire. If Louisville has a McAllister he should have been the one to decide whether or not the appearance of a red tie at a funeral was a provocation which could only be settled by blood. Or, in default of other authority, the exact status of the red and white of the departed, and the courts. If the policeman ever overtakes Collins and the brother of Miss Green the question may yet become a cause celebre, but there is little hope of this, since a Louisville policeman seldom catches anything. The settlement of the problem is likely to be deferred, in Kentucky at least, until some other mourner disports himself in bright, and, as some consider, frivolous hues.

The hoisting of the Irish flag over the City Hall in New York on St. Patrick's day will have no particular significance, but the Irish-Americans of New York ought to be ashamed of themselves for asking it and the Board of Aldermen for granting it. If any class of our foreign-born citizens choose to carry their old country flag in a procession or display it on holidays from their houses they have a perfect right to do so, though even that is in questionable taste. But no class of foreign-born citizens have a right to ask that a foreign flag shall be hoisted over a public building, national, State or municipal, and if they do ask it the request should not be granted.

The position taken by the County Commissioners in regard to the proposed new pethouse is unreasonable and unjust. The city contributes far more in the way of county taxes than it gets back from the commissioners, and they could well afford to pay the entire cost of a new pethouse if the city contributed the ground.

The Court of Claims at Washington has rejected the claim of a number of Pittsburghers who sought compensation for work done at the forts constructed around the city at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1862. The court did right. The work done by citizens of Pittsburgh was done for self-protection. It was patriotic enough, in a way, but not of a kind to constitute any claim on the general government.

**BUBBLES IN THE AIR.**  
**Work Wasted.**  
"H'm," said the burglar, after he had found that the safe was empty, "this thing lacks a whole lot of what it was cracked up to be."

**Unanswerable Argument.**  
"No, suh," said Colonel Kane Tucker to the evangelist, "you can't convince me that a social scheme of kyan is wrong just because some people have been killed by gambling. Why, suh, you might as well insist that whisky is a bad thing because some ruffian under its influence has been known to beat his wife and children, suh."

**A Puzzle.**  
Mudge—I'm in a peck of trouble.  
Yabsley—What's the matter?  
Mudge—Why—er—you know, I have been paying some attention to old Stockland's eldest daughter. I've got an invitation to poke with him to-night, and I don't know whether he'll give me a beat him, or think I haven't no business capacity if I let him beat me.

**Rained His Prospects.**  
Dismal Dawson—They's one feller, if I ever meet him, I mean to beat the face off of him.  
Hungry Higgins—Who's he?  
Dismal Dawson—The doctor that doctored in our family when I was a kid. Ef it hadn't been for his feller's doctorin', I might be takin' in plenty of money every day on them its right now.

**ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.**  
The Legislature of Utah has before it a bill making train robbery punishable with death.

A French priest stationed at Jerusalem has been the fortunate finder of "a talent of the time of King David." It was unearthed in his doorway.

The bacillus of chronic rheumatism has been traced, isolated, recognized and reproduced by Prof. Max Schuler. It is said to be short and thick with bright granulations which can be easily shown up with a large and valuable collection of personal letters from distinguished men. It is well known that his relations with his two brothers have not of late years been very cordial.

**Coxey's Cranky Crusaders.**  
Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.  
The national Capitol must not be beleaguered by a crowd disordered from private lunacy, asyngs, and it is well to deal with the first gang that undertakes it so that there will not be a second attempt. We cannot afford the establishment of revolutionary precedents. Keep off the steps of the Capitol!

**Unkind Suggestion.**  
Four hundred wine glasses—one for each communicant—have been bought for a church in Westport, O. It is rumored that the communicants will presently hire a bar-keeper.

**Mrs. Lease's Accomplishments.**  
Chicago Times.  
Mrs. Lease may not be much of a Mason, but she can dab on the mortar and shingle a brick equal to any of them.

thor of the popular college song, "The Lone Pine Ball." He perpetrated the ditty at a meeting of the Harvard faculty, as a joke on the college song, and in some way the song got out, and at once became the rage.

Writers of land among the Thousand Islands have a way of making their islands grow, not in numbers, but in size. An almost bare rock of small dimensions is thus expanded into an island covered with vegetation and having space enough for a house of comfortable dimensions. The islands are multiplied by throwing up dykes and the importation of earth. The work is often done gradually, year by year, until the land owner has a large space enough for his house, and after that the island is extended as the need arises.

He was tall and thin and dignified, with a military bearing. He looked like a soldier. He looked like a small hymn-book; and he looked like a soldier. And said (twice in a smoker): "Would any gentleman like to take a little hand at poker?"

Kansas City Journal.

**SHREDS AND PATCHES.**  
He who reforms himself has done much toward reforming others.—Old Proverb.

A man never knows that a woman has any old clothes until he has married her.—Texas Slaves.

It is no wonder that Mr. Cleveland feels desperately like shooting something.—Boston Globe (Dem.).

The worst misfortune that can happen to a homely girl is to fall in love with a pretty man. Tammany, like the Pennsylvania Democracy, will either have to get together or ring up the corner.—Philadelphia Press.

You have often heard it asserted that "in union there is strength," and yet Sandow, a London strong man, who has won some of the Nebraska people don't mind an occasional lynching, but they draw the line on hanging in effigy.—Washington Post.

Madeline Lillard has done her share toward humbling Kentucky's cliverty in the dust.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Liberals under the (Roseberry's) leadership will be about as unhappy as the Democrats at Washington.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The solitaire advantage which the country has in this day of depression is that things can't possibly get much worse.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

We never hear that a singer is to sing a song that he does not feel that we would like to ask him to prove it.—Tampabay Times.

**BANQUET SPEECHES.**  
**Private John Allen Tells Congress Why They Should Never Be Quoted.**  
Congressional Record, March 8.—President Cleveland seems to have thoroughly infused everyone about him with his ideas about "purging the pension rolls." They all have the idea that there are a great many fraudulent pensions paid every quarter, and that, like General Land Commissioner Sparks, who stopped the issuance of land patents for almost a year under the impression that it would stop frauds, they believe that the only way to discover and punish irregular pensions is to hang them all up till the pensioners have another time made good their cases.

There is one of President Cleveland's associates, however, who has some original and advanced ideas which he did not obtain from anyone connected with the administration, for the reason that he entertained his present views before he became connected with the administration. He is J. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Morton probably does not go as far as his associates in the belief that the pension rolls are honey-combed with fraud, but he believes that there are some inconsistencies that should be corrected. Talking to your correspondent the other day Secretary Morton said the insurance companies have been able to unearth a great deal of perjury in connection with the issue of pensions, and, on the other hand, the Pension Bureau had succeeded in uncovering much perjury in the life-insurance business. He said that there were a great many pensioners carrying life-insurance policies which had been issued subsequent to the granting of pensions. He recalled one instance which certainly is very flagrant. It was that of a man in the West who was granted a pension, say in 1880, for a chronic disease. Ten or twelve months or two years afterwards it was reported in the neighborhood that the pensioner had taken out a life-insurance policy from one of the great New York companies. A neighbor of the pensioner a short time afterwards chanced to be in Gotham, and called at the office of one of the general officers of the insurance company, whom he knew very well. During the conversation the caller inquired whether a certain person had taken out a policy. The officer called a clerk, and an examination of the books revealed the fact that a policy had been issued to the man about two years previous. Then the caller asked the officer whether the pensioner had been examined by the company which was issued the policy. He answered "No" to the question. He then informed the insurance officer that it was quite possible that the pensioner had been drawing a pension for two years or more for a disability covered in this case which had been answered negatively.

A short time afterward the neighbor of the pensioner, who was in Washington in the line of curiosity, he called at the Pension Office, and knowing the Commissioner asked to see the papers in the case of the pensioner. When they were brought forth it was discovered that the pension was granted for the very disease which the pensioner had declared he did not possess when he asked for a life insurance policy. The pensioner inquired of himself and then the Commissioner how it was that the pension could retain its pension after the pensioner had declared in his insurance application that he did not possess the disability for which the pension was granted. The Commissioner answered that the pension was granted for a disability which he was not sure as to the pension. It was challenged and investigated.

"Of course," cases of this kind are rare, but they do happen. I think there should be a question inserted in all applications for life insurance to the effect: "Do you intend to draw a pension?" If so, in what company and when was it issued?" This question would be asked, and would put men on their guard. Of course it is perfectly proper for a man drawing a pension to have a limb or a gunshot wound which disables him, but it does not endanger life to secure a life insurance policy. It is the duty of a poor man's family to protect his family by life insurance, but where a pension is granted for a disability which the pensioner is incompetent to govern the rules and regulations governing the issue of life insurance policies there cannot be too much care taken."

**HOOSIER INDUSTRIES.**  
Manufacturing Statistics Collected by the Census Bureau in 1890.

**Special to the Indianapolis Journal.**  
WASHINGTON, March 8.—There was issued from the Census Office to-day a bulletin (which will likely be the last of the special series) giving statistics of manufactures from cities having a population of over twenty thousand in 1890. The following figures relate to Indianapolis: Number of establishments reporting, 1,189; value of property hired, \$1,744,345; aggregate investment, including land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements, raw materials and finished product, \$15,266,682; cash and accounts receivable, \$3,597,676; rent paid for tenancy, \$90,187; taxes, \$20,479; insurance, \$15,322; repairs, \$154,565; average number of employees, 15,602; total wages paid, \$1,860,000; number of officers in firms, 1,738; number of received wages aggregating \$1,676,396. The statistics relating to skilled and unskilled operatives in Indianapolis in 1890 gave the number of operatives at 233 females above fifteen years; males above sixteen years, 10,722; females above fifteen years, 1,373; children, 499. The latter were paid wages in 1890, \$8,876; females above fifteen years, \$28,885; males above sixteen years, \$4,464,178; females above fifteen years, \$11,539.

Cleveland reports: Number of establishments, 482; investment, \$9,186,859; live assets, \$2,430,982; number of employees, 7,455; total wages, \$3,197,298.

Port Wayne statistics give: Number of establishments, 255; value of plant, \$3,929,600; employees, 6,011; total wages, \$2,676,316. These statistics are valuable at this time, as they afford a basis upon which to figure the damage which the Wilson tariff bill, as completed by the Senate committee to-day, will do to industries in certain Indianapolis cities.

**THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL.**  
Another Vigorous Protest by Senator Sherman—To Be Voted on To-day.

**WASHINGTON, March 8.**—The resignation of Senator White, of Louisiana, was announced in the Senate to-day. Senator Preffer denied a newspaper report that he and Senator Kyle had complained of unfair treatment at the hands of the finance committee. The Senate passed the bill for the sale of unsold portions of the Umatilla reservations in Oregon.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Seigniorage bill was laid before the Senate as unfinished business. Mr. Sherman bitterly opposed the pending bill and the bill equal to any of them.

## MORTON ON PENSIONS

### Plan to Lessen Chances of Fraud Suggested by the Secretary.

### Rare Instance of a Pensioner Perjuring Himself Cited to Show Necessity of Greater Precaution.

## INDIANA'S MANUFACTORIES

### Statistics Gathered by the Census Bureau Three Years Ago.

### Proceedings of the Senate and House—Debate on Seigniorage Bill—General Washington News.

## Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Cleveland seems to have thoroughly infused everyone about him with his ideas about "purging the pension rolls." They all have the idea that there are a great many fraudulent pensions paid every quarter, and that, like General Land Commissioner Sparks, who stopped the issuance of land patents for almost a year under the impression that it would stop frauds, they believe that the only way to discover and punish irregular pensions is to hang them all up till the pensioners have another time made good their cases.

There is one of President Cleveland's associates, however, who has some original and advanced ideas which he did not obtain from anyone connected with the administration, for the reason that he entertained his present views before he became connected with the administration. He is J. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Morton probably does not go as far as his associates in the belief that the pension rolls are honey-combed with fraud, but he believes that there are some inconsistencies that should be corrected. Talking to your correspondent the other day Secretary Morton said the insurance companies have been able to unearth a great deal of perjury in connection with the issue of pensions, and, on the other hand, the Pension Bureau had succeeded in uncovering much perjury in the life-insurance business. He said that there were a great many pensioners carrying life-insurance policies which had been issued subsequent to the granting of pensions. He recalled one instance which certainly is very flagrant. It was that of a man in the West who was granted a pension, say in 1880, for a chronic disease. Ten or twelve months or two years afterwards it was reported in the neighborhood that the pensioner had taken out a life-insurance policy from one of the great New York companies. A neighbor of the pensioner a short time afterwards chanced to be in Gotham, and called at the office of one of the general officers of the insurance company, whom he knew very well. During the conversation the caller inquired whether a certain person had taken out a policy. The officer called a clerk, and an examination of the books revealed the fact that a policy had been issued to the man about two years previous. Then the caller asked the officer whether the pensioner had been examined by the company which was issued the policy. He answered "No" to the question. He then informed the insurance officer that it was quite possible that the pensioner had been drawing a pension for two years or more for a disability covered in this case which had been answered negatively.

A short time afterward the neighbor of the pensioner, who was in Washington in the line of curiosity, he called at the Pension Office, and knowing the Commissioner asked to see the papers in the case of the pensioner. When they were brought forth it was discovered that the pension was granted for the very disease which the pensioner had declared he did not possess when he asked for a life insurance policy. The pensioner inquired of himself and then the Commissioner how it was that the pension could retain its pension after the pensioner had declared in his insurance application that he did not possess the disability for which the pension was granted. The Commissioner answered that the pension was granted for a disability which he was not sure as to the pension. It was challenged and investigated.

"Of course," cases of this kind are rare, but they do happen. I think there should be a question inserted in all applications for life insurance to the effect: "Do you intend to draw a pension?" If so, in what company and when was it issued?" This question would be asked, and would put men on their guard. Of course it is perfectly proper for a man drawing a pension to have a limb or a gunshot wound which disables him, but it does not endanger life to secure a life insurance policy. It is the duty of a poor man's family to protect his family by life insurance, but where a pension is granted for a disability which the pensioner is incompetent to govern the rules and regulations governing the issue of life insurance policies there cannot be too much care taken."

**HOOSIER INDUSTRIES.**  
Manufacturing Statistics Collected by the Census Bureau in 1890.

**Special to the Indianapolis Journal.**  
WASHINGTON, March 8.—There was issued from the Census Office to-day a bulletin (which will likely be the last of the special series) giving statistics of manufactures from cities having a population of over twenty thousand in 1890. The following figures relate to Indianapolis: Number of establishments reporting, 1,189; value of property hired, \$1,744,345; aggregate investment, including land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements, raw materials and finished product, \$15,266,682; cash and accounts receivable, \$3,597,676; rent paid for tenancy, \$90,187; taxes, \$20,479; insurance, \$15,322; repairs, \$154,565; average number of employees, 15,602; total wages paid, \$1,860,000; number of officers in firms, 1,738; number of received wages aggregating \$1,676,396. The statistics relating to skilled and unskilled operatives in Indianapolis in 1890 gave the number of operatives at 233 females above fifteen years; males above sixteen years, 10,722; females above fifteen years, 1,373; children, 499. The latter were paid wages in 1890, \$8,876; females above fifteen years, \$28,885; males above sixteen years, \$4,464,178; females above fifteen years, \$11,539.

Cleveland reports: Number of establishments, 482; investment, \$9,186,859; live assets, \$2,430,982; number of employees, 7,455; total wages, \$3,197,298.

Port Wayne statistics give: Number of establishments, 255; value of plant, \$3,929,600; employees, 6,011; total wages, \$2,676,316. These statistics are valuable at this time, as they afford a basis upon which to figure the damage which the Wilson tariff bill, as completed by the Senate committee to-day, will do to industries in certain Indianapolis cities.

**THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL.**  
Another Vigorous Protest by Senator Sherman—To Be Voted on To-day.

**WASHINGTON, March 8.**—The resignation of Senator White, of Louisiana, was announced in the Senate to-day. Senator Preffer denied a newspaper report that he and Senator Kyle had complained of unfair treatment at the hands of the finance committee. The Senate passed the bill for the sale of unsold portions of the Umatilla reservations in Oregon.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Seigniorage bill was laid before the Senate as unfinished business. Mr. Sherman bitterly opposed the pending bill and the bill equal to any of them.

## MORTON ON PENSIONS

### Plan to Lessen Chances of Fraud Suggested by the Secretary.

### Rare Instance of a Pensioner Perjuring Himself Cited to Show Necessity of Greater Precaution.

## INDIANA'S MANUFACTORIES

### Statistics Gathered by the Census Bureau Three Years Ago.

### Proceedings of the Senate and House—Debate on Seigniorage Bill—General Washington News.

## Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Cleveland seems to have thoroughly infused everyone about him with his ideas about "purging the pension rolls." They all have the idea that there are a great many fraudulent pensions paid every quarter, and that, like General Land Commissioner Sparks, who stopped the issuance of land patents for almost a year under the impression that it would stop frauds, they believe that the only way to discover and punish irregular pensions is to hang them all up till the pensioners have another time made good their cases.

There is one of President Cleveland's associates, however, who has some original and advanced ideas which he did not obtain from anyone connected with the administration, for the reason that he entertained his present views before he became connected with the administration. He is J. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Morton probably does not go as far as his associates in the belief that the pension rolls are honey-combed with fraud, but he believes that there are some inconsistencies that should be corrected. Talking to your correspondent the other day Secretary Morton said the insurance companies have been able to unearth a great deal of perjury in connection with the issue of pensions, and, on the other hand, the Pension Bureau had succeeded in uncovering much perjury in the life-insurance business. He said that there were a great many pensioners carrying life-insurance policies which had been issued subsequent to the granting of pensions. He recalled one instance which certainly is very flagrant. It was that of a man in the West who was granted a pension, say in 1880, for a chronic disease. Ten or twelve months or two years afterwards it was reported in the neighborhood that the pensioner had taken out a life-insurance policy from one of the great New York companies. A neighbor of the pensioner a short time afterwards chanced to be in Gotham, and called at the office of one of the general officers of the insurance company, whom he knew very well. During the conversation the caller inquired whether a certain person had taken out a policy. The officer called a clerk, and an examination of the books revealed the fact that a policy had been issued to the man about two years previous. Then the caller asked the officer whether the pensioner had been examined by the company which was issued the policy. He answered "No" to the question. He then informed the insurance officer that it was quite possible that the pensioner had been drawing a pension for two years or more for a disability covered in this case which had been answered negatively.

A short time afterward the neighbor of the pensioner, who was in Washington in the line of curiosity, he called at the Pension Office, and knowing the Commissioner asked to see the papers in the case of the pensioner. When they were brought forth it was discovered that the pension was granted for the very disease which the pensioner had declared he did not possess when he asked for a life insurance policy. The pensioner inquired of himself and then the Commissioner how it was that the pension could retain its pension after the pensioner had declared in his insurance application that he did not possess the disability for which the pension was granted. The Commissioner answered that the pension was granted for a disability which he was not sure as to the pension. It was challenged and investigated.

"Of course," cases of this kind are rare, but they do happen. I think there should be a question inserted in all applications for life insurance to the effect: "Do you intend to draw a pension?" If so, in what company and when was it issued?" This question would be asked, and would put men on their guard. Of course it is perfectly proper for a man drawing a pension to have a limb or a gunshot wound which disables him, but it does not endanger life to secure a life insurance policy. It is the duty of a poor man's family to protect his family by life insurance, but where a pension is granted for a disability which the pensioner is incompetent to govern the rules and regulations governing the issue of life insurance policies there cannot be too much care taken."

**HOOSIER INDUSTRIES.**  
Manufacturing Statistics Collected by the Census Bureau in 1890.

**Special to the Indianapolis Journal.**  
WASHINGTON, March 8.—There was issued from the Census Office to-day a bulletin (which will likely be the last of the special series) giving statistics of manufactures from cities having a population of over twenty thousand in 1890. The following figures relate to Indianapolis: Number of establishments reporting, 1,189; value of property hired, \$1,744,345; aggregate investment, including land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements, raw materials and finished product, \$15,266,682; cash and accounts receivable, \$3,597,676; rent paid for tenancy, \$90,187; taxes, \$20,479; insurance, \$15,322; repairs, \$154,565; average number of employees, 15,602; total wages paid, \$1,860,000; number of officers in firms, 1